Water Quality Report
2019 TEST RESULTS

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We feel it is highly important to keep you informed about the excellent quality of water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide our customers with the best possible water quality from our treatment process.

A copy of this report written in Spanish can be obtained by calling this number: 954-345-2160.

Estamos muy satisfechos con el informe anual de calidad del agua potable de este año. Creemos que es muy importante para mantenerte informado acerca de la excelente calidad del agua y los servicios que hemos entregado durante el año pasado. Nuestro objetivo es y siempre ha sido proporcionar a nuestros clientes con la mejor calidad de agua posible de nuestro proceso de tratamiento.

Puede obtener una copia de este informe escrito en español llamando a este número: 954-345-2160.

The City of Coral Springs Water Utility routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

PRESORTED
STANDARD
US POSTAGE
PAID
CITY OF
CORAL SPRINGS

CORAL SPRINGS
EVERYTHING UNDER THE SUN
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
Utilities and Engineering Division
3800 N.W. 85th Ave.
Coral Springs, FL 33065

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If the report is not available in your native language, we encourage you to identify someone who understands it and can translate for you.
Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre su agua potable. Si este informe no esta disponible en tu idioma, le animamos a que consigua a alguien que le pueda traducir este folleto.

2019
TEST RESULTS

Water Quality Report

YOUR AWARD-WINNING UTILITY

2018 Florida Section American Water Works Association Outstanding Distribution System

CORAL SPRINGS
UTILITIES AND ENGINEERING

WATER QUALITY REPORT

CORAL SPRINGS
UTILITIES AND ENGINEERING

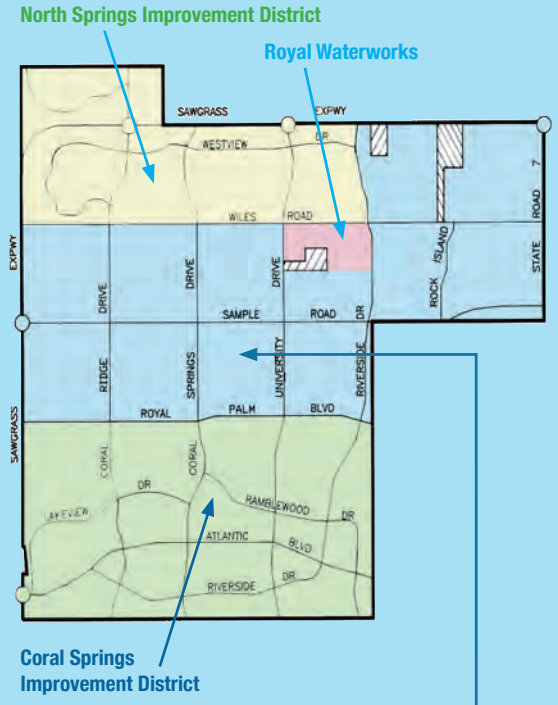
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

As you can see by the tables inside this brochure, our system had no violations.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Operational Staff of the City of Coral Springs Water Utility at 954-345-2160. For anyone wishing to learn more, the City of Coral Springs commission meeting schedule is available at http://coralspringsfl.iqm2.com/Citizens/Default.aspx. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

CORAL SPRINGS WATER SERVICE MAP



CITY OF CORAL SPRINGS UTILITIES DIVISION

CORAL SPRINGS
EVERYTHING UNDER THE SUN

Serves Central/Northeast Coral Springs from Sawgrass Expressway to S.R. 7.

PHONE NUMBERS:
Billing or Start/Stop Service: 954-344-1825
Water Flow Problems: 954-345-2160

The City presently has emergency interconnections with North Springs Improvement District, Coral Springs Improvement District and Royal Waterworks, which are three other utility providers within the corporate limits of Coral Springs. The City also has emergency interconnections with the Cities of Margate and Coconut Creek.

NOTES FROM THE EPA

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or by visiting their web address at https://www.epa.gov/sdwa.

CORAL SPRINGS
UTILITIES AND ENGINEERING

Terms & Abbreviations

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): measure of the radioactivity in water.

Source Water Assessment

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Antimony (ppb)	05/2017	N	0.0135	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	05/2017	N	0.277	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	05/2017	N	0.00416	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	05/2017	N	0.715	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	5/2017	N	36.6	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

DISINFECTANT OR CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL OR MRDL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL OR MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	01/2019 -12/2019	N	2.7	1.4 – 3.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

DISINFECTANT OR CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL OR MRDL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL OR MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01/2019 - 12/2019	N	36.00	17.00 – 34.00	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01/2019 - 12/2019	N	58.21	41.00 – 76.00	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.							

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION (Y/N)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/2017	N	0.0159	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/2017	N	1.24	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data (e.g., for Lead and Copper), though representative, is more than one-year old.

The source of our water is "ground water" taken from the Biscayne Aquifer as deep as 145 feet. This ground water is pumped to our treatment plant where it is then subjected to a Conventional Lime Softening Treatment Process to remove or reduce impurities such as Iron and Hardness that have dissolved into water from the surrounding rock layers. The water is then filtered to remove particulates, disinfected using chloramines to inactivate any pathogens thus making the water safe for consumption, and finally fluoridated for enhanced dental health.

In 2019 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 8 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with susceptibility levels ranging from low to moderate. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment & protection Program (SWAPP) website at https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/ or they can be obtained by contacting the Utilities & Engineering Division for City of Coral Springs Public Works Department, Phone: 954-345-2160.

State Certified Laboratories for Water Testing

All major water testing for the City of Coral Springs is done by a private state certified laboratory. Below are a list of some local state certified laboratories. For a fee, private laboratories will test your tap water.

Environmental Reagent 954-316-8792
Florida Spectrum
Environmental Services.....954-978-6400
Genapure/Xenco 561-447-7373

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (UCMR4)

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Bromide (ppb)	06/2018 – 12/2018	133	130 - 133	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon (ppb)	06/2018 – 12/2018	6700	5930 - 6700	Naturally present in the environment.
HAA5 (ppb)	06/2018 – 12/2018	30.21	25.0 – 30.21	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6Br (ppb)	06/2018 – 12/2018	15.11	12.74 – 15.11	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA9 (ppb)	06/2018 – 12/2018	42.81	36.14 – 42.81	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

The City of Coral Springs Water Treatment Plant has been monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants (UC) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UC and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UC. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	05/2015	N	0.3	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

GENERAL HEALTH INFORMATION

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Coral Springs is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The water treatment professionals here at the City of Coral Springs Water plant ask that all our customers help to protect our water resource, which is the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. More information is available at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm.

HELPFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

We at the City of Coral Springs Utilities Division would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water.
If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call us at the City of Coral Springs Water Treatment Plant.

City of Coral Springs Water Treatment Plant: 954.345.2160
North Springs Improvement District: 954.752.0400
Coral Springs Improvement District: 954.753.0380
Royal Waterworks: 954.341.7565
Broward County Health Department: 954.467.4846